

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

V. P. A.

Which Stands For "Various Personal Accounts."

A Well Authenticated Story of a Little Book

Kept by Treasurer Wilder of the Santa Fe.

HIGHLY SENSATIONAL.

Mr. Wilder Believes in Old Fashioned Honesty,

So He Keeps Tab On Crooked Expenditures.

LITTLE SAYS "WAIT"

And He Will Give Out Something to Talk About.

Doubtless Refers to the Same Matters

Supposed to Be Covered in Mr Wilder's Book.

MR. REINHART RESIGNS

His Resignation is Accepted This Morning.

The New Receivers Likely to Be Eastern Men.

D. B. Robinson is Made Acting President.

The principal topic of conversation on the streets today is the resignation of President Reinhart, foreshadowed in our dispatches yesterday. Mr. Reinhart's resignation was accepted today.

A gentleman who knows a great deal about Santa Fe affairs and who is one of Receiver Wilson's closest friends said to a Journal reporter today:

"It is not generally known, but there was an open rupture between Mr. Wilson and the other receivers of the Santa Fe the last time they met at St. Louis. Mr. McCook attempted to give Mr. Wilson some pointers about what he should do, and Mr. Wilson who had become wearied of this sort of thing lost patience and said, 'see here, Mr. McCook I know as much about the management of the Santa Fe railway as you do, and I feel able to act without your assistance.'"

"This of course was practically a declaration of war, and when Judge Caldwell heard about it, he said Receiver Wilson did right."

"Treasurer Wilder has not been a party to the Santa Fe irregularities. He is a representative of the old school of honesty and integrity of which Mr. A. A. Robinson was also a member. Some time ago Mr. Wilder used to receive vouchers for the salaries of the principal officers of the road that were largely in excess of their stated salaries. Mr. Wilder absolutely refused to pay them until they had been sent back to Boston for inspection and approval. Not long after Mr. Wilder was notified that the head officers of the road would be paid in Boston without their checks passing through the Topeka office. These checks were, for salaries largely in excess of their regular wages and contained extra items such as \$6,000 for president of the Arkansas Valley Townsite company and \$10,000 for some office on the Wichita & Southwestern, and other sums for offices on auxiliary lines."

"These expense accounts became so large that Treasurer Wilder finally kept an account of them in a book now in his office which is labeled 'V. P. A.' (various personal accounts). This book contains the explanation of nearly all of \$2,000,000 of the shortage that has not been explained. Mr. Little, when he was in Topeka, spent considerable time examining this book, but that part of his report pertaining to it has not been made public but was kept in a few days."

"As for the strong management an effort was made to get Mr. Wilder out of the treasurer's office, but the directors sat down on the plan and said: 'Mr. Strong, we have put the entire management of the road in your hands and we have entire confidence in you, but we cannot connect with the removal of Mr. Wilder. We have put him there and we propose that he shall stay.' In the light of recent events it appears probable, too, that Mr. Robinson was ousted because he was too scrupulous."

MR. REINHART RESIGNS.

The Santa Fe President Hands In His Resignation, Which Is Accepted.

New York, Aug. 11.—J. W. Reinhart, president and one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company, has resigned his position.

On August 8, Mr. Reinhart, before receiving or being officially informed of the contents of Mr. Little's report, sent the following letter to the board of directors of the Atchison company, and a similar letter was also placed in the hands of W. H. Peckham, counsel of the Union Trust company, to be presented to the court:

"GENTLEMEN:—I hereby tender my resignation as president and director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, and I request that you will forward a copy of this resignation to each of the auxiliary companies composing the system, and that the directors of such companies will please consider such copy as my resignation as president and director of each of said companies."

"The recent examination of the accounts of the company undertaken with my yearly approval has called attention to certain methods of statement which have been the subject of much adverse criticism. So far as I have seen, no imputation has been made upon my personal integrity, or any suggestion that I have profited to the slightest degree by reason of the matters criticized."

"Certain features of my administration have, however, been so generally criticized that I feel, whether rightly or wrongly, I am no longer in full harmony with those interested in the property."

"I am satisfied that my further continuance as the president of the company might be an obstacle in the way of a speedy and successful reorganization of the property. I have no desire to impair in any way the efforts now being made or which may be made hereafter, to put the property on a sound basis for successful operation."

"Under these circumstances it seems hardly fair that I should continue to operate the property, even though confident as I am that ultimately my course will be found to have been to the interest of all."

"I wish to add, in justice to myself, that I am also impelled to take this course by the fact that my health has for some time been seriously impaired, and I do not feel that, even under the most favorable conditions, I ought longer to continue the strain and responsibility of the position."

"Thanking the board for the confidence reposed in me, I remain, very respectfully,

"J. W. REINHART."

The Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of Mr. Reinhart as president and director was accepted to take effect September 1, or at such an earlier date as the directors may complete the details of business requiring his attention.

Upon Reinhart's retirement, First Vice President D. B. Robinson is authorized and directed to perform the duties of president until a president is elected. B. F. Cheney, Jr., of Boston, representing a large stock and bond interest in the system, was elected a director and member of the executive and finance committee to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Robert Harris.

WORSE IS EXPECTED.

Expert Little Says "Just Wait Until He Has Further Inspected."

New York, Aug. 11.—"Just wait," said Expert Little to a correspondent in the Reorganization committee's office last evening. "Just wait until I have examined the books in the east; then I'll give you something to talk about." This was uttered as Mr. Little went over a copy of Mr. Reinhart's reply to the expert accountant's presentation to the Reorganization committee, and which he took to pieces in the most easy manner. "I shall have to reply to Mr. Reinhart's reply," said he. "It makes no answer; it gives no facts; it deals not even in generalities. He makes the most absurd statements, which no one can accept, and does not in any particular reply or rather answer any of the specifications I have set forth based upon the book figures as shown in the company's books."

"What occurred at the meeting of the reorganization committee at which Mr. Reinhart's explanation was read, is beginning to filter out. Mr. Reinhart's reply was laid before the committee at once, and then a statement was made by Col. J. J. McCook, the general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company. He said he was not an expert in accounting or traffic matters and had not given special attention to the details of those departments further than to satisfy himself that those departments are conducted by experienced and capable officials. He wished to state most explicitly that if rebates had been paid by the company it has been done without his knowledge or approval. Whatever conclusion might be reached by the general reorganization committee, whether it sustained the position of Mr. Little or Mr. Reinhart in this matter, he wished to say in the most definite and explicit way that if the result of the examination should show that the company's accounts had been in any respect kept in an irregular manner, or that the bookkeeping was with best accounting methods or that the earnings of the company had been in any respect overstated it had been done without his knowledge and of course without his approval."

Then Mr. Baring was asked to say something. He said he was not prepared with any written statement for the committee, as he had had no notice of its wish that he should attend the meeting only a few minutes before his arrival. No one could be more astonished than Mr. Baring to find that there existed between the accountant appointed by the committee and the company's own accountant any serious differences of opinion. "He thought, had any difference arisen, it would be on questions of purchase accounting and of minor importance," Mr. Baring himself had always received the financial statements rendered him by the accounting department of the company with the utmost confidence in their perfect harmony."

For several years he has had full confidence in Mr. Reinhart and said he should hesitate to withdraw that confidence until something serious was conclusively proved against Mr. Reinhart's methods. For himself, having ceased to reside in this country during the past three years, and paying only fleeting annual visits here, he had during those visits always endeavored to satisfy himself as to the real position of the company, but he was as little acquainted with the details of the accounting system of the books kept at Topeka and elsewhere as with the traffic arrangements under which the president worked his road from the center of Chicago. On all points he was in entire agreement with Col. McCook, whose statement he had

heard with pleasure. Mr. Baring regretted that he could give the committee so little information but said he was most willing and anxious to answer any questions members of the committee wished to put to him if by so doing he could help forward the reorganization of the company, a matter of much interest to all present.

All these statements, written and verbal, made Expert Little laugh when he got the opportunity to read them over carefully after the meeting. Briefly, Mr. Little says the Reinhart crowd has been keeping books on wind. The statement he makes to the committee, backed by his investigation of the company's books, shows how the income account and the assets of the Atchison company were exaggerated if not misstated.

"Mr. Reinhart," said he, "claims he has the assets to verify his books. Why does he not produce them? What is the use of your crediting me with \$90 a year interest on \$1,000 I may have borrowed from you, if I do not pay the interest, and there is no earthly probability of my ever doing so, do you follow me? That's the situation with the Atchison. When the principal even is wiped out, it is irretrievably gone. Wait until I go through the books of the eastern department. Then I'll give you something to talk about."

"PLAIN, VULGAR TRETT."

Sensational Editorial of a Chicago Paper on the Santa Fe Matter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Chicago Times publishes a sensational editorial on the Santa Fe situation. It says:

"Every day or so these inquisitive stockholders keep discovering a million or two lost, stolen or strayed in the accounts of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Now it is \$7,000,000, a mere bagatelle of seven millions, which has been paid out in rebates contrary to law; now it is a trifling sum of \$2,000,000, of which no account can be found upon the books. So inquisitive are they now, when the railroad managers are standing very still and straight, with their eyes trained on the little Olney in the cabinet, to have their pictures taken as the upholders of law and order, as the triumphant beneficiaries of government protection. Really President Reinhart of the Santa Fe is a careless sort of fellow in jeopardizing the railroad. It is most embarrassing to the railroad managers, with a new stock of nerves on hand, to have the public's attention diverted from their stained-glass attitudes to what looks like a plain, vulgar case of theft on the part of some of their number. They ought to show the Santa Fe out of their sacred society at once, before the rude investigators of that road's books make any more distressing discoveries."

It is hard for the public to believe that the great men at the head of a railway system should have really broken laws with far longer premeditation than any rioter in the recent labor troubles. For it is an axiom of high repute that railroad presidents cannot sin. Consequently the report that the reorganization committee intends to ask Mr. Reinhart what has become of \$2,000,000, a part of these illegal rebates, is enough to give any properly constituted admirer of our railroad aristocracy a chill."

Let us see what the charges against the Santa Fe's officials exactly amount to. In the first place, the railroad is in the hands of a receiver, having become bankrupt in the recent financial crisis. This receiver, under that delightful system which is so prevalent nowadays, is the president of the railroad under whose management it had been brought to bankruptcy. But the stock and bond holders did not for some unaccountable reason rest content with this equitable simplification. They formed a reorganization committee, and set an expert at work upon the books. The first thing of great interest that he found was that \$7,000,000 had been paid out as rebates by the Santa Fe to shippers, in plain violation of the interstate commerce law. It was also a breach of faith with the other railroads which had pooling relations with the Santa Fe. The stockholders had heard as much about these rebates as the general public—namely, nothing."

President Reinhart acknowledged that such rebates had been made, but said they had been entered in the books. That they had not appeared in the financial statements of the company was due to the Santa Fe's system of bookkeeping. When Mr. Reinhart was made president there was a great deal to do about what he would do to improve the bookkeeping of the road. It is already clear that Mr. Reinhart knows how to keep books."

Then the expert went at it again and found five millions of dollars had been given away contrary to law to the road's customers, but of two millions of dollars which had been paid out as rebates they could find no trace. So that the still more interesting question now stares Mr. Reinhart and the Santa Fe stockholders in the face. Where are those two millions of dollars? Are they concealed under that marvelous system of book-keeping? Or has there been added to the breach of the interstate commerce law for infraction of which men were to be shot, the violation of that simpler commandment, Thou shalt not steal?

EASTERN MEN TO COME IN.

The New Receivers Will Probably Be Eastern Men, Says Mr. Wilson. Treasurer Edward Wilder is the only general official of the Santa Fe now in Topeka, all the rest having been called to New York.

Mr. Wilder is very naturally feeling good because of the creditable showing made of the western officers of the road by the report of Mr. Stephen Little. "I can tell you nothing beyond what has already been printed in the newspapers," said Mr. Wilder. "All the irregularities are charged up to the eastern offices and we are not interested out here further than we all are anxious that matters may be straightened out as easily as possible. It is unfortunate that a large business like this should have to go through such an ordeal as this, but our earnings, our undisturbed earnings covering fifteen years show that the road will with favorable conditions make a good showing of earnings."

Who the new receivers will be, I can not even make a guess, but I suppose they will be eastern men."

The clerks and department workers about the general office building are on the "anxious seat." They are not doing any talking, as one man not far from General Manager Frey expressed it this morning: "We regard this an excellent time to saw wood."

Another man, whose salary is not as large as he wishes it was, said: "There are a large number of 'figure heads' wearing titles sounding something like G. B. or U. X. T. drawing good salaries who will be affected by the reorganization of the Santa Fe management. There are a goodly number of these figure heads about the general office building in Topeka and when their rich relations down east are let out, they too will have to go."

It is freely predicted that instead of laying off a half dozen book-keepers drawing salaries ranging from \$35 to \$50 a month, when an order for a reduction of expenses is made, the new management will lay off a few 'poor relations' of some of the ex's who are now drawing \$150 and \$200 a month and don't do any work."

While there is some talk about the possibility of Mr. A. A. Robinson being elected president to succeed Mr. Reinhart, there seems to be no foundation for the talk except that many people would like to see it happen. Mr. Wilder puts it well when he says: "This is an eastern affair. The eastern people are responsible for it and they will fix it up."

READY FOR FUSION.

Populists in Indiana Want It, But Democrats Hang Back.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—The managers of the Democratic party in this state are favoring the suggestion that the state convention of the party, which will meet next week, endorse some of the nominees of the Populists. Since the suggestion was made letters have been received here from many members of the party, all of whom insist that the Democrats of Indiana shall stand up like men and make a clean-cut fight for the principles of the party, though the act lead to defeat.

If the talk of the leaders of the party here is an indication of the sentiment throughout the state the proposition to fuse will not receive consideration by the convention. The Populists, it seems, have been led by some one to believe that there is a possibility of the Democrats endorsing two or three of the People's party nominees. Such endorsement, the members of the Populist committee indicate, would be entirely satisfactory to the leaders of the new party."

CRISP CALLS A CAUCUS.

Democrats of the House to Call One for Monday Morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—That the house conferees realize that the crisis has been reached is conclusively proved today by a call for a caucus which emanated from no less a source than Speaker Crisp and the house conferees. As soon as the conferees returned from the morning meeting, they were clustered in the speaker's room with Speaker Crisp and Messrs. Catling and Dickey. Half an hour after the house met, Speaker Crisp's son appeared on the floor with a formal call for a caucus of house Democrats on the tariff bill at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The names of Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson were among the first signed, and the paper was signed by the members regularly in order of precedence. It was presented to them by young Mr. Crisp.

It is recalled that in his speech to the recent caucus, Speaker Crisp said that when the matter was resolved into a choice between the senate bill or no bill, the conferees would call upon their colleagues for advice.

A Bill Said to Be Actually Prepared.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The debate in the senate has brought out a very clear intimation that the house tariff conferees have a tariff bill in their actual possession and Senator Faulkner in a speech indicated a plan not yet fully decided on, however, to have the house accept the senate bill outright and send it to the president for his signature.

The meaning of the house caucus as interpreted by those in a position to know, is that it is supposed to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendment and to pass the bill. The caucus was asked for by the house conferees, as their friends say, to consider the situation.

Speaker Crisp says that the situation is critical and serious enough to need the wisdom of the whole house. He will not say the senate bill must pass, or there will be no legislation, but admits that there is a crisis which needs careful consideration. Influential members of the house think that there are Democrats in both houses that are anxious to defeat all tariff legislation, and that if under any conditions, the bill should again be placed in the custody of the senate it would be doubtful when it would emerge from that body, if ever."

106 AND 1-2.

This Is the Hottest Day of the Year by Four Degrees.

The sun beat down on Topeka today with unrelenting fury. It has been the hottest day of the year. At 1:30 this afternoon Swift & Holliday's thermometer went up to 106½ degrees in the shade. Even the standard machines at the government weather bureau admitted it was hot by running up to 104½ degrees. A Kansas avenue druggist put a small thermometer out in the sun this afternoon to see how high it would go. At last reports it was 129 and still going.

THE ROCK ISLAND INQUEST.

The Coroner Holding One Over the Victims of the Week.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—Coroner Crim is now holding an inquest over the remains of those who perished in the Rock Island wreck near this city Thursday night. It is now believed that only eleven people perished.

One of the Ryan Boys, who had seen a man on the track with a cr. war, was called to the police station to see Davis, the man arrested on suspicion. He thought that he was the man, but could not be positive.

Detectives are perfectly convinced of the guilt of Davis and no one is allowed to say him.

Topeka Drug Co. is ready for business.

WEALERS DRIVEN OUT

Virginia Militia Drives Them Out of the State.

Said to Have Become a Nuisance at Rosslyn.

THE TORCH APPLIED.

Their Huts Made of Boughs and Straw Burned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The assemblage of Coxeyites, Galvanites and so-called industrialists who have been camping at Rosslyn were driven from the soil of Virginia shortly after daybreak this morning by the militia of that state. The raid was made without the least resistance from the "armies." The huts which had been erected from boughs of trees, straw, hay and other materials which could be secured, are but remnants of their former appearance.

After their occupants had been forced from them the torch was applied and every vestige that the men could destroy was burned. At 8 o'clock this morning the men were lined along the walks of the aqueduct bridge which joins the outskirts of Washington with the state of Virginia, watching their only property go up in smoke. They had been forced upon the bridge but there the authority of the militia ended and the industrialists knew it.

Many complaints had poured in upon Governor O'Fallon within the past week or ten days of the growing nuisance at Rosslyn, for which there seemed to be no remedy, but a complete routing of the commonwealers by the militia.

After mature deliberation and consultation, Governor O'Fallon detailed three companies of the First Virginia regiment at Richmond, and the Alexandria Light Infantry under command of Adjutant General Anderson. The militiamen were equipped for field service with twenty rounds of ammunition each. The troops started at midnight and reached Rosslyn at 2 a. m., where they camped awaiting daybreak before the raid should be made.

The industrialists were not aware of the presence of the militia, for shortly before midnight the word was passed around that they were to be routed from their camp. Soon all became bustle and excitement. Several camp fires in addition to those already lighted, were lighted and torches were carried from tent to tent.

The entire camp seemed to be afoot from the time the scouts were sent among the men. They uttered some threats to the Associated Press reporter, saying they would crack the heads of any person who would attempt to go into the camp.

The tents and improvised huts were crowded with sleepers at 11 p. m. and scores of men were lying about the fire on the ground, some with pieces of blankets and bits of rugs over them, and some shivering in the cold without anything but their meagre clothing. Several complained of sickness, not a few suffering from malaria.

At just dawn the militia appeared and marched to the aqueduct bridge. From that point a line of skirmishers was drawn around the entire camp and the industrialists were hemmed in on all sides, their only exit being the aqueduct bridge to Washington. Strict orders were given to allow no man to pass back into Virginia.

General Anderson and his officers then went to the leaders of the industrialists and told them in plain but courteous and kindly language that they must leave the state. An hour was allowed for breakfast and gathering up what little effects each might desire to take away. All of them except one contingent offered to go without a word of protest, but the California men said they wished a show of force before they stirred. Promptly at 6 o'clock a company of the militiamen was marched down the steep slope to the banks of the river where the Coxeyites had made their homes. General Anderson said: "Here is your show of force; now you must go."

After the camp had been ranted and all the picket line drawn in a company was sent back to the flats upon which the men were encamped and in a few minutes the flames were destroying everything that had been left behind.

It was said that there were between 350 and 400 men in camp when the raid occurred. Three men were too sick to be forced, and were allowed to remain in camp and Gen. Anderson sent the surgeon of the militia to give them medical assistance. They will be removed to a hospital today.

Soon after coming down to his office, Major Moore, the superintendent of police, went to the office of the district commissioners and had a conference with them with a view of devising means of getting the commonwealers out of the district. It was decided that the police should take charge of the industrialists and escort them to some suitable place, most probably in Georgetown, until arrangements can be made for shipping them to the west.

This, it is believed, can be accomplished in two or three days, as the commissioners have some funds at their disposal and will receive some assistance from citizens who wish to rid Washington of the so-called army of unemployed.

Meanwhile the men will be kept under surveillance by the police.

The district authorities are not a little vexed at the summary action of Gov. O'Fallon in forcing the industrialists from Virginia soil. During the past few days satisfactory progress in having the men returned to the west has been made, more than a hundred having been furnished transportation in that direction.

Pending a decision as to where to temporarily corral them, the unemployed remain on the aqueduct bridge uncertain of what will be their next experience.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

WHY NOT SETTLE IT?

The mayor and council must shortly instruct its counsel whether or not the Decker, Mullens and Berry sewer case is to be still further prosecuted in the courts.

There is considerable public sentiment favoring a settlement on the basis of the recent finding of the jury in the last, the third trial of the case.

The Journal is inclined to believe that this is the best way out for the city. The sewers are built and there is little dispute over a large part of the judgment.

Out of thirty-six jurors who have battled with the celebrated case all but five or six seem to have been convinced that the city was in for big damages.

The present judgment gives nothing to the contractors, all going for the claims for material and to the bank for money advanced to the contractors while they were building the sewer.

In the face of the facts, Topeka's experience seems to declare that with the able counsel at its service it is still bound to be beaten, and further litigation can promise but little relief and a piling up of costs and interest.

IOWA DROUTH BROKEN.

MAHARSHALTON, Ia., Aug. 11.—The drouth, which has been broken, but has been broken by three light showers since the first of May, was broken by a good heavy rain last night. The storm ranged across the state from the south and was quite general in other directions. It came to late, however, to materially help the corn crop.

FOR LABOR DAY.

The Trades' Assembly Last Night Attended to Many Details.

The Topeka trades' assembly held another session last night and made further arrangements for the Labor Day celebration.

J. Max Claudy was chosen marshal of the day and he will choose his own aides. Miss Mary McCabe, Miss Jessie Garwood, Miss Jessie Lewelling, Miss Maile Knight and Miss Julia Moser were agreed upon as the five young ladies who will be requested to pose as candidates for the most popular representatives of their sex in Topeka. The prize is a gold watch, which is exhibited in James B. Haydon's window.

By drawing it was decided that the political speakers at Garfield park should be in the following order:

David Overmyer, Democrat, 1:30 to 2:30; Frank Foster, Populist, 2:45 to 3:45; General Caldwell, Republican, 4 to 5; in the evening, Mrs. Laura M. Jones, for the suffrage amendment, 7:30 to 8:45; General Pickering for the Prohibitionists, 9 to 10:15.

A number of additional prizes for the athletic contest were agreed upon, as follows:

Spear throwing, a hat by Shannon & Co.

Free-for-all running race, 100 pounds of flour by Ely.

Boat race, box of cigars by Lacey.

Race by boys under 16 years old, clothes brush by McKelvey.

Putting shot, 100 pounds of flour by Billard.

Three extra prizes at the gate were determined upon. They are:

Third prize, silk umbrella by Crosby Brothers.

Fourth prize, a dozen glasses and pickles by the Topeka Vinegar works.

Fifth prize, a writing set by Wasson & Crowell.

CITY SCAVENGER CASE.

The city scavenger case involving the validity of the new scavenger ordinance was argued last evening before Judge Hazen. The case was a hearing for an injunction against M. E. Lowe who persists in doing scavenger work without an appointment from the mayor. The case was taken under advisement and a decision will be made September 1.

The Knights of Columbia injunction suit has been continued until August 31, and the general impression is that the case will be dismissed at that time.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

William V. Vinton, actor, who has become a British subject, has been nominated for a J. P. of Middlesex county, England. It is said that this is a step to a baronetcy.

When Mrs. John Drew drives out at Long Branch, few people would suspect that she is 80 years old and a grandmother. She is the grand old woman of the American stage in both senses of the word.

Some Englishmen now visiting in this country have names quite unique. They are Sir Ughtred K. Shattworth, Sir Geoffrey Philippe Hornby, Sir Novell Salmon, Sir Redvers Buller and Sir W. Hunt-Grimble.

Marshall Canrobert, probably the oldest living holder of a baton, recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. He is the pet of his aunt, Mrs. Wilkinson, who is hale and hearty in her one hundred and second year.

Eleanor Smith of Alexandria, N. H., who celebrated his nineteenth birthday the other day, expects to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Concord next fall as a member of the General Society of the War of 1812.

There died in Nice a few days ago Michael Gambetta, an uncle of the statesman Gambetta. He was 90 years old. His death is said to have been due to the sudden announcement of the murder of President Carnot. With him the famous name is said to have died out.

The complete bridging of old time animosities is well illustrated in the social friendliness of Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, at Narragansett Pier, and also in the continued and devoted attention of Major H. K. Douglas, formerly of Stonewall Jackson's staff, to Mrs. Sartoris, the pretty widowed daughter of the great Union chieftain.